

OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

The fortieth annual series of the famous Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts will commence on Feb. 15. Mr. Mans has arranged an excellent list of works for performance. In the early spring there will be two choral programmes, Haydn's "Creation," on March 5; and on March 28 Mr. Frederick Cowen's "Transfiguration," which was produced at the Gloucester Festival, and has not yet been heard in London. On March 21 Miss Elliot's "Concertstück" will be played by Miss Sybil Palliser, and Richard Strauss's "Humoristique" will be performed.

A new work in four movements, by Mr. Herbert Bunning, entitled "A Village Suite," is promised for the first time in public on April 4, and at the same concert an orchestral piece by John Halvorsen will be produced. On April 19 Christian Sinding's Symphony in D Minor will be played for the first time in England, and at Mr. Manns' benefit concert on April 25 the orchestra will be augmented by 20 strings for the performance of Tchaikowsky's Symphonie Pathétique.

I must remind my readers, especially those living in the suburbs, that the Carl Rosa Company's first matinée takes place on Monday at the Daly's Theatre. The work chosen for the opening performance is not "Jeanne Darc," as anticipated, but Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mdlle. Ella Russell, Mr. Ludwig, and Mr. Hedmont. Mr. Hamish MacCunn's opera will be produced on Wednesday afternoon, and the young Scotch composer will conduct.

It is hoped that a translation may be soon forthcoming of the volumes of the correspondence of the late Dr. Von Bulow, edited by his widow, which have recently been published in Leipzig. The book is full of interest, and deals with incidents in the pianist's life connected with Mendelssohn, Molique, Raft, Sir Julius Benedict, Lindpainter, the Abbé Léon, and many others famous in the history of music. The general belief that Madame Schumann's father was Von Bulow's first teacher is corrected. It appears that the boy was for five years taught by Frau Cecilia Schmiedel before he was put under Herr Wieck.

Madame Calvé and M. Jean de Reszke have both been indisposed, and consequently several of the opera arrangements for the New York season have had to be altered. Madame Calvé has been obliged to keep her bed owing to a severe chill, and the proposed revival for her of "Méphisto" had to be postponed. From what I hear it seems that the German representations have not proved very attractive. Madame Melba has now joined the company, and her return drew the largest house of the season.

Messrs. Novello and Ewer have lately published three handsome folio volumes, containing the entire piano-forte works of Schumann. The books have been edited by Miss Agnes Zimmerman, who performed a similar office for the same firm's edition of Beethoven's sonatas. Miss Zimmerman has accomplished her, by no means easy, task in a most happy manner. Admirers and students of Schumann's lovely piano-forte pieces find their paths made easy, with "fingering" arranged ready for them, and the former German terms and directions translated into English.

I hear that Mr. Du Maurier's "Trilby" is to be made the subject for an operatic libretto shortly. There are not many barefooted heroines of opera. To the best of my recollection Mignon and perhaps Dinorah are about the only two. Amina, in her famous sleep-walking scene in "La Sonnambula," presumably wore slippers.

The new military song which Mr. Haydn Coffin sings in "The Artist's Model" is taking the town by storm, and a like result seems likely with a new song entitled "Britannia," written by Mr. William Allan, M.P., and composed by Mr. Frank Davidson. As the name implies, the composition deals with our supremacy on the seas, and the stirring music coupled with patriotic words are just suited to the present mind of the public.

Mr. Vert has arranged for M. Colonne, the great French conductor, to give two orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall, on May 13 and 27. M. Colonne's principal Parisian rival, M. Lamoureux, has performed here; but M. Colonne has not yet appeared in London. He is said to be about the finest conductor of Berlioz's works in existence.

Herr Willy Burmeister is expected early next month for his tour through Great Britain and Ireland. His first concert will be in Edinburgh on Feb. 3, with the Choral and Orchestral Union. He plays at the Crystal Palace on Feb. 15 and 22, and leaves here on March 12 as unfortunately he cannot remain longer, owing to continental engagements.

Frau Cosima Wagner and her son Siegfried are directing the piano-forte rehearsals for which have already begun at Bayreuth for the revival of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The "Siegfried" music is being taken first.

The veteran composer Verdi is said to be putting the finishing touches to an opera on the subject of "The Tempest," and that when the work is produced the part of Caliban will be created by M. Maurel, the eminent French baritone.

Some of the best known actors and singers in Paris took part in the performance of "Mirka," which Madame Bellini, Patti, gave at the Théâtre de la Gaîté last week on behalf of a fund for erecting a monument to Florian. The representation was a great success, but most people would have preferred to see and hear the famous prima donna in one of her grand operatic parts.

I am glad to see that the Princess of Wales has despatched her name to be added as a patroness to the committee of the Lady Hale testimonial. It is probable that her royal highness will be asked to decide what the testimonial shall take.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

A most interesting paper on the Faroe Isles appears in this month's "Geographical Journal." A good account is given of the birds on these islands and of the manner in which the natives capture them. Dr. Grossmann—the author—says: "The cliffs are the nesting place of countless myriads of sea birds. The birds often crowd together to such a degree that it seems as if there were no room left for a single bird more. These bird rocks form a valuable property for the parish to which they belong. At the time of hatching, the men band together and go fowling on the cliffs. Three or four of the men approach the top of the cliff from the land side; then one of their number is let down by a rope, and, half dangling, half crawling, he reaches the birds' habitat. Then with a large net fixed on a pole, he rakes out of the nests whatever can be reached. The frightened birds become entangled in the meshes, and are caught by the fowler, who twists their necks and throws them down into the water, where they are picked up by boats in waiting. In this way thousands and thousands of birds are killed and stored away as food for the winter."

When considering how frequently the cry

is raised against the slaughter of birds for their plumes for dress and other ornamental purposes, it seems strange that we seldom, if ever, hear of anyone taking up the cudgels on behalf of animals, or more correctly speaking, mammals. True it is that the cry against the destruction of birds in most cases emanates from ladies, which, possibly is accounted for by their being more fascinating creatures than the four-footed animals. These latter animals, therefore, because they do not find favour with the ladies, have no champions. If any testimony were wanting other than the display of fur linings and trimming on human clothing I can assure my readers that there is no such slaughter going on amongst mammals as amongst birds, and even perhaps more. Little wonder is it, then, that animals which used to exist in large numbers are now seldom met with or are quite extinct.

The number of skins of mammals that are annually imported to this country, chiefly from the continent and America, is enormous, and it is astonishing that the supply yields so readily to the demand. This demand, too, increases year by year, and the number of skins that are annually brought into the market can be reckoned by millions and the amount of money paid for them at considerably over £1,000,000. This ever-increasing draw on the supply of skins, however, in some quarters has told its tale, for some animals are now difficult to procure, and the inroads made upon the others to make up this deficiency is gradually decreasing their numbers, which decrease will probably go steadily until many of them will become, if not totally extinct, very difficult to obtain.

While on the subject of fur animals a description of the manner in which seals are captured and killed may not be without interest. These animals select certain places on the coast for breeding, where they take up their abode in large communities—these communities are called "rookeries." At the time of collecting the harvest of skins the natives drive the seals from the rookeries inland to a killing ground. These grounds are often some distance off, and the poor seals suffer immensely in struggling over the rough rocky roads, many of them succumbing to the fatigue and heat or over-exertion. On arrival at the killing places the most suitable animals are picked out, and men armed with long clubs and knives set to work to slaughter and skin them. This is done first by smothering in the poor beasts' gills with the clubs and afterwards plunging a knife into their hearts. After that they are skinned, the skins are passed on to other hands to be cured, and the bodies are left on the ground to rot.

A correspondent in the journal of the Bombay Natural History Society gives an account of an encounter between a crocodile and a turtle. He says that he saw a young crocodile sitting on a rock when suddenly a large turtle seized him from behind and drew him into the water. "They then began to fight, which lasted perhaps three-quarters of an hour. The pair clashed about all over the place. The crocodile was at times lifted half out of the water, and I could see him twisting round to try and catch hold of his enemy. After a time the crocodile became exhausted, and the turtle dropped him. The turtle caught him again, and began taking a series of dives from one end of the pool to the other. The turtle was apparently drowning him. At last the turtle tried to land the crocodile, but I gave him a rap on the nose with a cane. In his astonishment he dropped the crocodile, which I appropriated."

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending Jan. 14 include a crowned dynker-hawk (antelope), a yellow-fronted amazon, a Persian gazelle, a pug adder, 2 golden-crowned coucals, and a Mozambique monkey. I omitted last week to state that the two penguins lately received at the Gardens are young birds and have not yet put on their proper plumage. Their dress at the present time looks like a thick coat of long threads of tow. A glance at these two specimens will show that these birds, although in their adult life essentially water-birds, could not go into the water in their immature plumage. The water would saturate it and drag them under; they therefore must stay on land or ice a long time before attempting to swim.

THE ACTOR.

Miss Hilda Wright, whose representation of the young Christian, Stephanus, in "The Sign of the Cross" has been so justly praised by the critics, comes of a good theatrical stock. Her father was a country magistrate, in whose company she passed her first experience. Her sister, Marie Wright, is not at Birmingham, appearing in Mr. Oscar Barrett's pantomime. Her brothers—Fred, Huntley, and Bertie Wright—have all done good work, both in town and country.

Like every other young actress, Miss Wright has been the recipient of letters from many of the playgoers before whom she has acted. She tells me that the quaintest she ever received was from two servant girls—sisters or friends—who wrote to say that they admired her very much, that they were tired of their present situation, and that they would be glad to travel about with Miss Wright and "her cool and housemaid for nothing." A generous offer!

Her Majesty has always shown much discrimination in the "commands" she has issued from time to time for performances at Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral. Her latest selection—that of "The Squire of Dames," as now being played at the Criterion—does great credit to her judgment, or that of her advisers. The piece is an admirable one, admirably acted. It has humour and pathos, and all concerned in it are at the best. It is safe to say that the royal circle will be delighted with "The Squire of Dames."

Already there is talk about the piece which is to succeed "The Late Mr. Castello" at the Comedy. We are told that it will be "Gossip," a play by Messrs. Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, two American authors. The play is not new to London. It was produced by Mrs. Langtry at the Grand, Islington, and Mrs. Langtry, rumour says, will appear in it at the Comedy. Such is the story, for which I cannot personally vouch. I saw the play at Islington, and was not greatly impressed by Mrs. Langtry's performance.

Another rumour is that Messrs. Waller and Morell are contemplating a series of Shakespearean matinées at the Criterion. I can only hope that that is really intended, and that the season will be carried through. These bird rocks form a valuable property for the parish to which they belong. At the time of hatching, the men band together and go fowling on the cliffs. Three or four of the men approach the top of the cliff from the land side; then one of their number is let down by a rope, and, half dangling, half crawling, he reaches the birds' habitat. Then with a large net fixed on a pole, he rakes out of the nests whatever can be reached. The birds often crowd together to such a degree that it seems as if there were no room left for a single bird more. These bird rocks form a valuable property for the parish to which they belong. At the time of hatching, the men band together and go fowling on the cliffs. 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ACK ALLROUND.

wants a recipe for a good hot same as was "copied from these about two years ago, but lost when to another house." "M. P." adds "apple chutney," and "Tyro" for an "Indian chutney which was given by you four years ago. I have a bottle of it from a friend now, but never had the recipe." As I have various chutney recipes, I cannot which of them my correspondents very desire, but very possibly the which is considered a good imitation of the Indian condiment. Peel, core, and boil six pounds of sour apples, and boil nearly two pints of vinegar. Pound in a mortar 10 or 12 ounces of ginger, 12 ounces of onions, and four ounces of vinegar. Add these to the apples and boil. Now boil 12 ounces of sugar to a cup in a pint of vinegar. Add to this of stoned raisins chopped, 12 ounces seed—which last should be washed and dried before the fire or in the sun mix the two mixtures well together. You ounces of dried chillies pounded, mix, bottle at once in well- and perfectly dry bottles, cork closely, and the stopper with wax and pine.

can I clean a very dirty brown saddle without spoiling the leather, when then give it a good polish when writes "Bob." When very soiled, need to wash it with a weak solution of acid and water. After cleansing consider it best to get out the acid at sponging it over with clean water, let it dry, and then wash it with the portion of beef blood. In either case, a bath of beef blood should be given, as it to "feed" the leather as against the which acts in a contrary direction. If dirty, I would recommend the cleaning be performed by washing till clean with soap and cold water, and then apply about two tablespoomfuls of soap over the leather and allow it to dry or the brightening up, take a piece of ox, rub it on to a wooden cloth, and rub the saddle with that until you get a polish all over. This is the best we for "H. P." but if any reader knows better brown leather saddle (made up) that will bear exposure "to all weathers and will neither rub off nor blister wet, but keeps a good bright polish" not injuring the leather. I shall be for its receipt.

correspondents ask how to make cakes. Take, let me say, seven of oatmeal of medium coarseness, one of fine white flour, one pound and a half of lard, one ounce and a half each of tartar, carbonate of soda, and salt, could be dry when you go to work. Mix oatmeal and flour well together, and then well mix the three powders, soda, and tartar, in this order. Rub in the whole, and when ready make a well in the centre, into which put as much water as will make an easy working mass when your dough is ready divide it into size of a small breakfast plate, cut into four, and place them near one to bake on clean dry tins in a sharp oven.

I have also been asked how to make Derbyshire soft cakes, which are as large as the middle of a dinner plate, and as thick as a crumpet. If any one will send the correct Derbyshire recipe I shall feel

large number of readers are constantly writing to me for a recipe for making copying slabs. I have recommended trays as the best to use for this purpose, however, as much as possible give clients every opportunity of assisting other. I was therefore very pleased to forward "R. J. G."s" remarks a few weeks since, in which he tells us he finds the trays promote chemical action injurious to the slab, and kindly suggested a somewhat elaborate substitute for the simple siccative, give the following remarks upon matter, for which I have to thank E. O." who writes—It seems

nebulous strange that "R. J. G."s" chemical action goes on. I myself have not found it so, and know no one who has, or you will, perhaps, yourself remember before the lapse of the patent rights to the apparatus, zinc trays were usually sent them out.

It would seem, therefore, that "R. J. G."s" gelatine mixture must be in her abnormal composition, for there appears to be nothing in the usual mixture of acting chemically upon zinc. However, "R. J. G." does find chemical action set up, I would suggest a method much simpler than the one he mentions, viz., to use the inside of the tray with waxed paper. This may be of use to some of your readers.

LANCASTER ELECTION PETITION.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

CENSURE FROM THE JUDGES. Baron Pollock and Justice Bruce continued yesterday at Lancaster the hearing of the petition against the return of Col. W. H. Foster (U.), M.P. The prosecution, Messrs. Bradshaw and Keay, alleged influence exerted by respondent and his agents. Particulars disclosed 117 specific charges. The seat is not claimed for Mr. E. R.—There was a large attendance of the public. William Cornish, a plasterer's labourer, of Skerton, examined by Mr. Shee, said: I know the Yorkshire

House very well, and know Mr. Parkinson. I was in the Yorkshire House on the day of the poll, and was shouted in by Ex-Asst. Par- kinson, who now keeps the Boar's Head. I also know Mr. E. G. Clark, solicitor, and when I got into the Yorkshire House I found Clark and Parkinson there. Clark asked me if I had voted, and I said "No, I am not in a hurry yet." Clark said, "You had better get it over." He then said to Parkinson, "I think this man is all right." Parkinson replied, "I think so." Clark then said, "Do you think he could drink a pint?" Parkinson replied, "I think so."

THE PINT CAME IN

immediately after. (Laughter.) The drink was brought in by the landlady, Mrs. Bradley.—Mr. Shee: Did you know Mr. Clark before this?—Witness: Yes, he appeared against me in a case, so I think I ought to know him. (Laughter.) Clark said to me, "Let bygones be bygones." Parkinson afterwards called a cab to the door, and the two of us drove to St. Luke's Polling Station at Skerton, and on the way he told me several times "to be sure and vote for Col. Foster." (Laughter.) After I voted, Parkinson and I drove back again, and we went into Wood-street, and then went to the Boar's Head. I had a pint given me at the Boar's Head. I had another drink with Mr. Rainbird. There were others in the place, and some came in after. There could be 20 or 30 people altogether. Rainbird and Maund came in, and Maund told them to drink, that the election was over, and they could not be any bribery now. Then they had another drink with Mr. Rainbird.—Mr. Grant: What all of you?—Witness: Well, it was their own fault if anybody did not get it. Everybody ordered what they liked, and Rainbird and Maund paid in turn. This went on until 9 o'clock or half-past, and we had a treat round about 4 times.—Mr. Murphy: Were they drinking themselves?—Witness: Yes, sir.

THEY WERE PRETTY WELL ON? Yes, pretty well. (Laughter.)—John Muddern, examined by Mr. Shee, said he was a labourer. He was in the Red Cross the Monday after the poll. All in the room he was in were treated. The barmaid said, "Sup up; someone is treating you." In the bar he had 5 pints. They made a move to another part of the house, where he got a drink which the "missis" of the house said was number 23. (Laughter.) Two publicans named Rainbird and Maund were treating. First one had some ham and eggs and meat pies, and then they went to the station, got our tickets, and got away.—Mr. Murphy: Would it be correct to say that you are a drunken leafer? You have to go 10 or 14 miles a day with a loaded truck.—Have you ever said you would do Mr. Clark "A hot 'un"? Not to my knowledge.—He was the solicitor who prosecuted you was he not? Yes.—On behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children? Yes, but I have suffered for that, and I don't think it should be brought up here. I was discharged for that. I was under 6 months' bail.—I should think your memory would not tell you whether it was wet or dry that night? No.

I WAS VERY DRUNK. (Laughter.)—Well, I agree with you. I was bound to be when it came in by the gallon. (Laughter.)—Mrs. Emma Charnawate swore that Mr. Clark told her he had given her husband 10, on condition that he gave witness 6d. of it, but she did not receive the money. (Laughter.)—Jacob Wolff, hawker, of Morecambe, deposited that Mr. Thomas Prince came into his house on election day, July 19th, and said he must not vote later than 8 o'clock. He was going down to Lancaster, and said we might as well go down together. Prince was a Unionist canvasser, and called upon him again at night. They walked to Torrisholme, and there went into Curwen's public-house. They had a drink, Prince paying for it. "As we came out," continued witness, "there was a tramcar coming. He said, 'We might as well get in here, there is no blue trap about.' He paid my tram fare. When I came to Lancaster, I voted at the town hall for Col. Foster. When I came out I saw Prince and we went to the Assembly Rooms in King-street. There was an arrangement that a trap should take us back to Morecambe. I know the Mitre public-house. We went there after leaving the Assembly Rooms. Mr. Prince went with me, and we had something to drink, but I did not pay for it."—Mr. Lawrence Mashiter, a member of the Lancaster Town Band, and Mr. Fieldhouse, Secretary of the Summer Gardens at Morecambe, provided that drink was served to the band on the occasion of a demonstration there, and that Mr. Bottomley paid the bill. The former was unaware that the £5 cheque given by Col. Foster was in response to an invitation, given before the election that he would subscribe for new instruments.—Mr. Murphy, having examined a printed bill of the meeting, expressed some doubt as to the accuracy of the spelling of Eric Llewelyn in relation to the dragon band. The question was whether it was spelt with "E" or "I." On being handed up to Baron Pollock, his lordship said it was right. Ennis was an old Irish word.—Mr. Murphy: I'll withdraw if your lordship says so; because your lordship can't be wrong. (Laughter.)

William Mattinson and Richard Beckett, labourers, spoke to

BEING TREATED TO DRINK. At Devizes, Henry Albert Weston and Eliza Ann Cypher, alias Eliza Ann Weston, played gullies wilfully making a scuffle on the polling-day, and Wilkinson's Vaults on the evening of the February last for the purpose of contracting a marriage between them. The female prisoner was half-mad to be a male prisoner, and that this relationship had been a legal marriage between them had been fully explained to each of them.—The learned Commissioner, in passing sentence, said that the case were Edward Barrow, James Benson, Christopher Dobson, David Crosley, James Lever, and Charles Hornby.—John Margison, labourer, 65, Lune-street, Lancaster, was the first wife of John Cypher, whilst the female prisoner was the daughter by the third wife of the same person. In the circumstances, however, as they had made no secret of their relationship, he had the intention to be married and no one had been prevented from recording their votes for the U. candidate.

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Reports are current at Calcutta that strong remedies exist for believing that the repeal of the cotton duties will be shortly effected. It has been asserted that such action has been suddenly forced upon the Government by the Secretary of State.

UPPALEEN REMEDIES. (From "Lord's List.") CADDE, Jan. 17.—The London, from London, arrived at 10 a.m. GLOWEY, Jan. 17.—The Scandinavian, for Boston, U.S., left the Anchorage, for New York, left. GLOVER, Jan. 17.—The Marquess, Philadelphia, for Deptford and West India Dock, passed.

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QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 17.—The Etruria, from New York, arrived in the Mersey. The Etruria, from the mail, 1,600,000 lbs. specie, landed Irish port, a number of passengers, and proceeded for Liverpool immediately; all well. Pass. 26. Eng.

ST. CATHERINE'S POINT, Jan. 18.—The Duke of Argyll, London, for Brisbane, and France for Calcutta.

SUEZ CANAL, Jan. 18.—The Malacca, Yokohama for London, left Port Said. The Clan Macintosh, Calcutta for London, arrived at Suez. The City of Cambridge, Clyde for Calcutta, arrived at Port Said.

ELMAZ.

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CELLADUMA OINTMENT, 15. 6d.

CELLADUMA BLISTER, 15. 6d.

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UPPALEEN OINTMENT, 15. 6d.

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UPPALEEN O

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

That the true artist can have no such rival in his art as a just sense of its claims is a conviction with which Mr. Henry Arthur Jones may be fairly credited as a dramatist, evidence of the fact being apparent in his obvious endeavour to excel in each new play he gives to the stage; those from his pen preceding it. This redaction holds good of his latest production, the five-act piece, entitled "Michael and his Lost Angel," introduced by Mr. Forbes Robertson to the public at the Lyceum on Wednesday night. Though founded upon a woman's fall and the penance of the man causing it through a public confession of his sin (a theme which received its first and highest expression in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter"), and though, moreover, Mr. Jones in his earlier dramas, "Saints and Sinners" and "Judah," has already dealt twice over with this identical dramatic motive, it cannot be justly said that his third play upon the self-same subject is less than original, at any rate in treatment if not in actual design. And this, be it noted, is none the less true intrinsically, despite the analogous fact of the penitential confessor being in every one of the four cases here cited a Christian minister. The incident in all four instances is, no doubt, the same as regards mere outline; but there the resemblance ends; for the characterisation is wholly different, made so by the fresh psychological development vitalising each individuality. In "Michael and his Lost Angel," the dramatist is terribly in earnest, too much so, it may be, to satisfy and preserve the requisite artistic contrast and due proportion of light and shade. For as between the principals of the story, the woman is so devoted to the man as to turn him from his devotion to his Maker, and the downfall of one through the other is pursued with such relentless persistence as renders the stories of their mutual demoralisation almost a dialogue, whose pinnaught progress continues in an unvaried monotony of temptation through the story. The act preceding them shows the clergyman sternly imposing upon the Magdalene the duty of the penitential public avowal of her shame pronounced by her from the selfsame altar steps, from which in the penultimate act he is constrained by remorseful conscience to startle and scandalise his congregation by himself confessing his own share in the commission of an identical sin. The differentiation in this play from those instanced fore-



ACT I.
André Lédon: Rev. Michael Faversham.
Miss Marion Terry: Mrs. FORBES ROBERTSON.
going, it is produced by the woman, not the man, as being the seducer, prompted, however, by no mean or sordid motive, but solely by the impulse of feminine affection. Opportunity lends its forceful and stimulating aid to passionate temptation; the young clergyman, who is fascinated by the charm and tenderness of the heroine, a youthful widow, who voluntarily sacrifices her honour for love of him, being by a fateful concatenation of accidents left alone with her for a day and night on a small island off the Cornish coast. It is in the character of the lady that the dramatist finds most scope for imaginative invention, presenting, as played with singular distinction and grace by Miss Marion Terry, a wayward, winsome, paradoxical woman, whose worst fault is a weakness rather than a vice, preventing her from bridling the passion, generous in its nature, she has conceived for the clergyman, whom she leads to his degradation and her own dishonour. The thousand ever-changing moods of this feminine creation were expressed with the charm of an ever-varying, never-failing witchery by the actress to whom the part had happily reverted. The character of the priest serves as a fine foil for the other in its stern sense of righteousness, and grim consciousness of sin, and, surviving under it, both phases which received earnest and eloquent expression alike through the pathetic tones of voice and play of feature of Mr. Forbes Robertson.

YACHTING EXHIBITION.

For the most noteworthy feature in the 4th annual exhibition of yachting now being held at the Royal Aquarium is the eminently practical character of the exhibits. Yachting, as a sport, is both an art and a science, and the most attractive shibboleth in the most attractive fashion, nothing in the way of comfort or convenience having been disregarded, but in most cases that which serves the purpose of the ornamental is, at the same time, useful. The show is also conspicuous for the number of novelties exhibited, and the motor principle, now so common, is in full evidence in connection both with launch and road carriages. A model can be seen of a high speed twin screw ocean-going steam yacht, designed for an American millionaire, the feature of which is the complete variation in design from a small steam yacht at present in use, and can carry passengers 350 tons of coal for long voyages; indeed, the accommodation seems to be on a scale more in keeping with the spaces available on an Atlantic liner. The exhibition is thoroughly representative, and should attract all who are interested in aquatic sports.

(MEDICAL.)

"A CURE."—"ALL WHO ARE BORN-SIDE SUFFERERS from nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, spinal weakness, loss of memory and brain power, diseases of the kidneys or prostate gland, gravel, pains in the back and loins, or any disengagements of the urinary organs, will find in the Rev. Michael Faversham, and the Rev. Joseph Holmes, M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., a safe remedy. Discovered in Old Mexico. To introduce the remedy into England, genuine sufferers will receive the prescription free of charge. Sole address—JOSEPH HOLMES' REMEDY CO., Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury-square, London—Mention this paper."—(Adv.)

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Editor.
You are requested to inform the readers of your valuable paper that we have a large quantity of embroidery, and fancy work, for home knitting, are now ready, and we shall be pleased to post them to all ladies residing in the United Kingdom. The samples may be kept.
We will also send samples (returnable) of our special dress fabrics, as well as particulars of the goods we have tried it. We sell nothing but goods we can recommend, and there is a great saving in price on everything bought from us.
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"Providence Mills Spinning Co., 30, St. John's Street, London."—(Adv.)

HALLS AND PALACES.

After rather holding back, considering the excited state of public feeling for the last week or two, the music halls have, as we anticipated, suddenly burst out with quite a flood of patriotic sentiment. It will now be interesting to note which of the songs echoing universal opinion will make the most successful bid for popularity. It is 18 years since the great "Mediterranean" Government had asked for a vote of 26,000,000 for the defence of Turkey in the event of Russia carrying out her threats. Mr. Gladstone, although deserted (as on a very recent and famous occasion) by some of his principal colleagues, opposed it, and so 1878 became famous for all the turmoil which raged around "Jingaloo."—There was a desire expressed in some quarters to secure Macdermott to sing the new song at the Tivoli, "What is our own we'll hold," but failing the possessor of the historic name Mr. Leo Stormont was approached. Although the associations of the former would have lent distinction to the performance, certainly for vocal strength and histrioic ability there could be no better choice than that finally made.—We deal below with the scenes of patriotic enthusiasm witnessed at the London Pavilion and the Tivoli. Those at the Alhambra have also been remarkable. Mr. E. H. Vandervell's delivery of the "Post Laureate's verses" "Jameson's Ride," having throughout the week been rapturous received. Dressed in a costume similar to that worn by one of the troopers, and standing amid an African bush scene with the British Army Quadrille preceding, and the National Anthem concluding the performance, the reciter has been able to render the lines with telling effect. Mr. Austin's verses sound wonderfully well when heard from the stage, whatever may be the opinion as to their merit as a poetic effort.—"Drummed Out," the excellent sketch so well played at the Oxford, is now also being presented at the South London.—A matinée, under distinguished patronage, will be given at the Empire on 20th inst., the worthy object being the provision of boots and warm clothing for poor children attending our board schools.—Nothing better of its kind has ever been seen than the genuine sword-swinging feats of Chevalier Cliquot now performing at the Royal Aquarium. The yachting exhibition should also be visited by all interested in aquatics.—Mr. Henri Clark is making elaborate preparations of a patriotic character at the Eastern Empire, Bow-road, to-morrow night being fixed for the production of the grand spectacle, "Rule Britannia," in which no less than 60 performers will appear.—At the other end of the town Mr. Henri Gros is putting forward a splendid programme at the Metropolitan, Edgware-road, some of our most popular artistes taking part in a capital entertainment, including the ever welcome Eugene Stratton, the Boisot troupe, and the truly Musical Avolos.—To-morrow night a 6th (and the 7th) series of tableaux vivants will be presented at the Palace Theatre. Mr. Charles Morton having arranged for the representation of over a dozen well-known pictures.—A 20 per cent. dividend for the half-year is one of the portions of the Tivoli shareholders.—Yvette Guilbert is doing great things in America. They call her the Zola in song. Alfred Chevalier also goes to the States in March with 2,000 a week salary.—Mr. Richard Mansfield, the American actor, has announced his intention to give up the stage for a lecture room. "The Art of Acting" and "The Actor's Life" are the themes selected for his lecturing tour.—The new piece with which the Vandeville will be replaced by Mr. Weedon Grossmith is "A Dark Secret" will end its successful run at the Princess's next Friday, and on the following night "The Colleen Bawn" with real water, will be revived.—A triple bill is being prepared by Miss Nellie Farren at the Opera Comique, the third and principal item of which will be "A Model Trilby."—An impostor, who has been representing himself to be the dramatist, Mr. Henry Hamilton, in New York, has just been committed for trial there on a charge of fraud.—Miss Julia Neilson, a member of Mr. Hare's company, has just made a great success in New York as the heroine of Mr. Gilbert's little play, "Comedy and Tragedy."

THE ACTORS' TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE." Sir.—Will you kindly say that it was I and not Mr. Conquest who originated the tax on actors entering the theatre free (for the benefit of the Actors' Benevolent Fund). I have been working the system at this theatre since the 19th July last, and since that date b' went about £13 to the fund as the proceeds of my penny poll-tax—no £d. The system has also been copied by several managers in the provinces many weeks ago.—Yours, &c., WALTER REYNOLDS, Theatre Royal, Leeds, Jan. 15.

ALDERSHOT MYSTERY.

At the resumed inquest, Alice King, found dead on the Fox Hill, near Aldershot, on the 9th inst., Dr. Coghlan said he believed the cause of death was poisoning by strichine—Corpl. Graham, Royal Scots Greys, said he had been acquainted with her for 2 years. He did not know that she was coming to Aldershot, nor had she told him of any trouble.—The coroner said the medical evidence justified the conclusion that deceased's mind was affected, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide.—The coroner said that Graham had given his evidence in a very straightforward manner.

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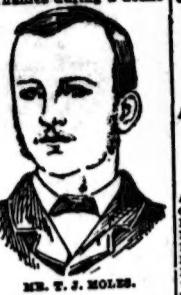
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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1896.

THE PEOPLE'S HEROES.

XXXIX.

PLUCKY LIGHTERMAN.
We here give a portrait of Mr. T. J. Moles, a lighterman, who nobly risked his life to save a labourer named Green, who accidentally fell into the Thames during a dense fog. Green was employed as a labourer by an oil company, and whilst engaged on the Crab Tree Wharf, overstepped the boundary in the darkness, and fell headlong into the river. An alarm was immediately raised on hearing the splash. Moles hastened to the spot, and unhesitatingly dived into deep water with all his clothes on. After swimming about until nearly exhausted, our hero had the satisfaction of at last catching hold of the drowning man. Holding him up above water with the left arm, the rescuer struck out with his right for a timber pile, and to this he clung with might and main until a rope was thrown. This the plucky fellow fastened round Green, who was then drawn up on to the wharf. The rescuer was got out by means of a rope in a thoroughly exhausted condition. For his plucky deed Moles received the certificates of the Royal Humane Society, and his name adds additional lustre to the long roll of the "People's Heroes."



MR. T. J. MOLES.

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GAFFERS OF THE JUNGLE.

LADY ROBERTS ON HER BICYCLE.

LITERARY PUZZLE PAGE.

PRINCE CHRISTIAN VICTOR IN AFRICA.

LODGE ROBERTS'S FAVOURITE HORSE.

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Natal, had an interview with Kruger.

Sir W. H. HUTCHINSON.

of dealing with Jameson's excellency added that, although

were said and done without

passions were aroused, the

rest assured that the

Ministers had used

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21, MARSHALL-STEET, HACKNEY; and BRANCHES.

TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

RHODES INTERVIEWED.

THING TO BE SAID ON OUR SIDE.

"DR. JIM'S" MOTIVES.

AND MEN NOT COWARDS.

Rhodes is coming to England.

Sailing in the Moor on Wednesday he

that he would not resign his seat in

the Parliament. "I shall meet my de-

sire. There

to be said

sides, and

will be

either, but

certainly

no coward.

some further

mention. Mr.

said: "The

men were not

but, they

shaken by the

I should be

if civil

were granted

Uiitlanders.

present con-

cannot con-

It must be

sooner or later. I hope that Dr.

will be tried before English jury.

Englishmen

there will be no

to blanch him. I

to be present at the annual meeting of

Chartered Company in London and ad-

the shareholders on recent events in

territory and in the Transvaal." Sir H.

is now in Cape Town. Sir J. De Wet,

portraits we give, is our representative

Transvaal. He has been frequently

ed in connection with the crisis, and

active assistance both to Sir

J. De Wet and to the Colonial Office in the

country.

INTERVIEW WITH PASSIMAN KRUGER.

W. Holy-Hutchinson, governor of

had an interview with President

He assured his honour that it had

with great grief that he had heard of

Dr. Jameson's

attack on the repub-

It was especially

to him as an

Englishman to say this, as they were

mostly Englishmen

who made this

attack, thereby en-

dangering the peace of

South Africa.

The governor con-

gratulated the presi-

ent upon the effectual and speedy

manner in which the

the incursion had

stated that he had

honoured the presi-

dent for his mag-

nanimous and a

moderate manner

with Jamison's followers. His

silence added that, although many things

were said and done unwise when political

actions were aroused, the president might

assured that the High Commissioner

the Ministers had used, were using, and

1885.

KRUGER'S AUTOGRAPH.

ould continue to use their best efforts to

the peace and fraternity among the

coloured races. President Kruger replied

in his opinion the invasion was one of

the most shameful acts ever committed.

He rejoiced that the right-minded among the

people of Great Britain were horrified at the

and that her Majesty the Queen had her-

expressed satisfaction at his handing

Dr. Jameson to her Majesty's Govern-

MENT.

PORTION OF THE UITLANDERS.

According to the "Times" correspondent

Pretoria, there is no immediate prospect

of a remedy for the

the grievances of the

Johannesburg.

In the present state of

feeling, it is

believed that Pre-

sident Kruger, how-

ever willing he

might be, would

be unable to get

the Volkraad to

to the dis-

ment, the

the Boers still is

that the Johanes-

burg rebellion is

still smouldering

and is not put out.

and that the arms are hidden and will be used

when the burghers have returned home. It

for this reason, they argue, that Dr. Jameson

whose portrait we give, formed one of the

members of the Uitlanders delegation which

waited on the Boer Government, at Pretoria,

making for concessions to be made to

Johannesburg before the late unpleasantness arose. Mr. Bailey is one of the youngest

Transvaal millionaires, and is well-known in

mining circles in Johannesburg.

"DA. JIM'S" HOME-COMING.

A final agreement has been arrived at be-

tween Sir Hercules Robinson and the Trans-

vaal Government.

According to the terms of

the arrangement, Dr. Jameson and his officers

will be conveyed as pris-

oners to England, to be

arraigned there.

Dr. Jameson's force

are handed over to her

Majesty's Government,

to be conducted without

demonstration to Eng-

land, or other place of

domicile, and to be

dealt with as the

British Government

shall deem fit. The

High Commissioner has

instructed the governor of

Natal to make the

necessary arrange-

ments on the Natal border for taking over

the prisoners. The rank and file have al-

ready arrived at Volksrust. Dr. Jameson

and his officers will be sent to the border as

soon as the necessary arrangements shall

have been completed. The settlement of

other questions has been deferred. The

rumours that President Kruger had made in-

ordinate demands are unfounded. Mr. New-

ton, whose portrait we give, was the British

Commissioner over the Bechuanaland Pro-

tectorate, whose boundaries are coterminous

with those of the Transvaal Republic. He

succeeds Dr. Jameson as Administrator of the

Chartered Company.

AFRICANER OPINION.

M. Hofmeyr, leader of the Africander



Bond in Cape Colony.

commenting in a letter to the "Argus" on the action taken by the German Emperor William in relation to the Transvaal crisis says: "I took his interference as mere bluster not deserving any serious consideration. Nobody knows better than his Imperial Majesty that the first German shot fired against England would be likely to be followed by a combined French and Russian attack on England. The municipality of Algoa Bay (Cape Colony) has resolved to send a letter to Mr. Chamberlain, expressing satisfaction at his firm attitude in connection with the recent interference of Germany in the Transvaal.

WHAT IS A SEIDLITZ POWDER?

At the Brentford Police Court yesterday, Mr. E. F. Strickland, chemist, The Broadway, Ealing, was summoned at the instance of the Middlesex County Council for selling a box of seidlitz powders not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. It appeared from the evidence of several witnesses that the defendant's shop was frequented by the Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act, went into the defendant's shop and asked for a box of seidlitz powders, which was handed to him, and for which he paid 10d. The box and its contents were sent on to the Public Analyst, who certified that the powders were not prepared in accordance with the British Pharmacopoeia. The blue packets contained an average of 204 grains of a mixture of Rochelle salt and bicarbonate of soda, the proper quantity being 160 grains, and the white packets contained an average of 46 grains of tartaric acid, the proper quantity being 3 grains. Inasmuch as the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia had not been complied with there had been an infringement of the Act. For the defence it was urged that it was the common practice of chemists throughout the country to sell more than one kind of seidlitz powder, some stronger, some flavoured with lemon and with a little tincture in them. When Randall asked for a box of seidlitz powders he was asked whether he wanted the best, and he said, "Yes." A fine of 5s. and costs was imposed, the bench consenting to state a case.

BOND "CONSPIRACY NO. 2."

A letter, addressed to the editor of the "Cape Argus," headed "Conspiracy No. 2," has caused much comment at Cape Town. The writer says: "Now that Mr. Chamberlain has agreed to a searching of Johannesburg to claim its just rights by force of arms— it is to be hoped that Great Britain will also insist upon a searching inquiry into conspiracy No. 2—namely, Dr. Leyds' secret mission to Germany and Germany, Kaffraria, where a few days ago there was such a state of war between Great Britain and Germany. That there has been a secret attempt by the Hollander clique to bring about a collision between the Mother Country and one, if not two, of the European Powers to gain all the advantages of the war, and to profit by it, is a fact. The English Government, in their abortive attempt to obtain the services of the Imperial Army, have been most successful. The English have been most successful in their efforts to bring about a secret alliance with Germany, and to profit by it, is a fact. 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TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

ing yards. This conflict was not war in the military sense, and the success of Lord James's long endeavours to bring masters and men to hand-shaking point may be acclaimed a victory for the peaceful method of arranging quarrels. It is a matter for great regret that the fratricidal struggle was not settled when Lord James first undertook the office of arbitrator. But better late than never; it is glad tidings that peace is restored both on the Clyde and at Kumail.

HANDS OFF!

"We control the foreign relations of the Transvaal, and we will admit no foreign interference with that control." In these words Mr. Balfour, addressing his constituents at Manchester last Wednesday, briefly stated the policy of the Government with regard to the insolent interference of the German Emperor in South African affairs, and gave, at the same time, a significant warning, not only to the Kaiser himself, but to any other foreign Sovereign or Government which may feel an inclination to imitate his example. That policy is, as foreign Governments would do well to observe, not merely the policy of any one political party in this country. Since the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger revealed to an astonished world the treachery of the ruler who had so long and so ostentatiously posed as the firm friend of this country public opinion has made itself heard with no uncertain voice. Englishmen, one and all, without distinction of party, have united in the cry of "Hands off!" in answer to the unwarrantable pretensions of the German Emperor to come between the Soverain Power and the Vassal State. By a somewhat curious and entirely happy coincidence a prominent member of the Radical party was speaking at the same time as Mr. Balfour. This is how Mr. Bryce expressed himself on the same subject:—"The intrusion of any other European Power cannot be permitted." There is, in fact, absolute unanimity on the part of the British press and public in presenting a firm front to foreign pretensions—pretensions which are begotten of the envy with which foreigners, not unnaturally, regard an Empire the extent of which has never been equalled in the history of the world. But, while it is obvious that the outburst of public indignation, and the naval preparations which the Government have made with commendable promptitude, have been primarily intended as a rebuke and warning to German insolence, it must not be forgotten that there is another quarter in which an energetic manifestation of the real mind of England is rather badly wanted just now. We refer to President Kruger and the Government of the Transvaal. Both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bryce are agreed in telling the Boers, in pretty plain language, that they have nothing to hope from nourishing the idle vision of a German Protectorate. Little doubt now exists that the Transvaal Government have broken the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty of 1884 by entering into negotiations with Germany, which, but for the firm attitude of the British Government and people, would have caused hostilities, the result of which would inevitably have been not only the blowing of the German navy into pieces, but also the annexation of the Transvaal by this country. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary for President Kruger and his Boers to lay to heart two facts—first, that England will tolerate no foreign interference with her affairs in South Africa; and, secondly, that the Boers had better lose no time in effecting reasonable reforms for the benefit of the Uitlanders, in accordance with such suggestions as Mr. Chamberlain may make, lest the present intolerable system of government by minority should compel the intervention of the Soverain Power. In that event the supremacy of the Boers would, of course, disappear at once and for ever.

ELECTION IN NEWS—LATEST.

SOUTH ST. PANCRAS.

The campaign promises to be short and sharp, polling being practically fixed for Tuesday week. So far, Mr. Jessel's reception has been most cordial, and the 2 wings of the U. party are acting harmoniously. The R.'s only flew to Mr. Harris as a sort of forlorn hope, and in asking him to stand again they paid him a questionable compliment, considering that Mr. L. and Mr. W. P. Claydon, and Sir J. Hutton had all declined. It is said that until a few days ago the R.'s were under the impression that there had been a large increase in the Radical vote as the result of the completion of a number of industrial dwellings in the division. It is, however, the fact that at the last registration counts something like 80 per cent. of the R. claims made were disallowed. The U. organisation, under Mr. J. Hunt, may be said to be perfect, and in an interview with a "People" representative last evening Mr. Hunt said that the only things they had to contend against were the loss of the late member's personal popularity and over confidence. Volunteer workers were wanted, and the majority must be maintained. Public meetings will be held every evening, commencing to-morrow, when Mr. Jessel will speak to the members of the local Conservative club, Mr. Matthews presiding. The speakers at the public meetings will include Lord G. Hamilton, Sir Blundell Maple, Dr. Kenton, and Messrs. Macarthy, T. W. Russell, and Flannery, M.P.'s. The Primrose Habitations are to be organised, and a deputation of Irish ladies is also coming over to this kind.

BALFRON.—Mr. Hubbard's canvas has so far been most satisfactory, and the statement that any division in the party exists owing to Mr. Haydon, L.C.C., a local Unionist, being passed over, is silenced by the fact that that gentleman yesterday publicly stated he was recognised in Mr. Hubbard a better man than himself, and avoided his intention of working his hardest and voting for that gentleman. The Radicals, too, professed to be more than pleased with the canvass result. The polling will probably take place on or about the 31st inst.

KENNINGTON.—Mr. Mark Beaufort (R.), the late member, defeated in July last, has now definitely decided not to stand again.

THE IRISH "PALS" SURPRISE.

The followers of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. will hold a private meeting of the party in Dublin about the close of the present month. The object is but vaguely understood, but it is rumoured that the aim at bottom is to bring about a more stern opposition to the followers of Mr. Tim Healy, some, if not all, of whom will, before the meeting of Parliament, be subjected to the questionable indignity of expulsion. Speaking yesterday to a correspondent of the "People," a well-known Irish member said: "All the bitter hostility that was once directed against the Redmondites has now been transferred to the Healy gang, and the despicable clerical intolerance that is at bottom of it. Would we take Tim back into the party?" Why, if Justin McCarthy ever dreamed of it a dozen Irish members—of course the unpaid ones—would resign, and half the seats vacated would go over to the Unionists."

LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

George Nicholson, a member of the Leeds and County L. U. Club, was sentenced to 3 months' hard labour at Leeds, yesterday, for stealing money, pocket handkerchiefs, &c., from the coat pockets of members of the club.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Cadogan paid their second visit to Belfast yesterday. They visited several institutions, and lunched with the chairman of Harbour Commissioners.

At an inquest at Sheffield yesterday, Mr. Bagshawe, deputy coroner, with the approval of the jurymen, swore them by holding up of right hands instead of in the customary fashion by kissing the Testament, which he described as a dirty practice.

At Plymouth, yesterday, John Rule, 22, insurance agent and member of 3 local choirs, was remanded on a charge of feloniously assaulting Blanche Adams. Prisoner lodged in the house of the girl's mother.

The Cunard Liner *Etruria* arrived in the Mersey yesterday from New York with 1,600,000d. worth of specie, the greater part of which was in gold. A special train left Liverpool for London with 100 passengers, the mails, and bullion.

At the Liverpool Court of Bankruptcy yesterday a receiving order was granted on the petition of Thomas Dawson Walker, described as a comedian of Seymour-street, Liverpool, lately residing at Kensington-road, Westminster, and now employed at the Court Theatre, Liverpool.

Official information has been received at Folkestone that the Local Government Board have decided to grant a provisional order determining that Sandgate will be amalgamated with Folkestone, the control of the 2 towns to be vested in the Folkestone Corporation.

At Pontefract, yesterday, Abigail Turner, married, was charged with assaulting Sarah Sales, aged 72. The parties are neighbours. In course of a quarrel defendant emptied a bucket of pig swill over complainant. It was alleged complainant first threw a can of water over defendant.—Case dismissed.

The Wigan police yesterday received a report of the death of Sarah Wood, daughter of a collier, Lower Ince. In the absence of the mother the child played with paper over the fire, the flames ignited her clothing, and upon the mother's return she was found shockingly burned.

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YESTERDAY'S
LAW AND POLICE.

THE CHARGE AGAINST ARTON.—The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Henry Sutton yesterday appeared before a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, composed of the Lord Chief Justice and Justices Wright and Kennedy, to show cause against a *rumpus* which had been obtained calling on the Home Secretary, the Chief Metropolitan magistrate, and the Government of the French Republic, to show cause why a writ of "habeas corpus" should not issue to bring up the body of Emile Arton, against whom an order for extradition had been made. It will be remembered that the grounds of the application were that the magistrate had committed Arton for an offence not within the treaty with France, and on charges of which there was no proof; also the demand was not made in good faith but for a political purpose. The charge on which the prisoner was arrested was that of fraudulent bankruptcy. The Attorney-General said that the rule against which he now appeared to show cause was in effect to cut out of 6 charges upon which Emile Arton had been ordered to be extradited. The point which arose was whether or not under the French treaty the word "faux," which had been paraphrased by the magistrate in order to support the offence upon which to extradite Arton, as including falsification of accounts and of using falsified accounts was within the terms of the extradition treaty. He (Sir R. Webster) had to contend that "faux" construed, as it must be in accordance with French law, did include fraudulent falsification of accounts; and he should also have to show that this was a crime according to the law of England; and that, therefore, there was no reason why the man should not be delivered up. The hearing of the arguments was adjourned until noon.

DANGEROUS DRAIN.—In the Chancery Division, Mr. Justice Romer granted Mr. John Handley, a game dealer at Mincing-lane, York, an injunction restraining the Masham Local Board from continuing a sewer in its present form so as to be a danger to health and a nuisance to plaintiff. It was stated that the drain had been inadequately made, and the sewage escaped. The board's case substantially was that they had made a reasonable secure drain, and were not guilty of negligence.—Injunction suspended for 2 months.

Old Bailey Trials.

FALSE PRETENCES.—George Jackson, 26, pleaded guilty to obtaining money by false pretences.—Mr. R. J. Drake, who prosecuted, said the prisoner had carried out a system of fraud by representing himself as a collector of Messrs. Peto, Walker and Co., brewers, of Warrington and Liverpool, and having called on the complainants and given them to understand that he had lost his purse, and then borrowed money. The prisoner was not known to the firm. It was alleged that he got £1 from the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, on whom he called on Dec. 17, stating that he had known the rev. gentleman since he was a boy at Lincoln.—Mr. Purcell said the prisoner had very good connections and had been trained for the medical profession. He had, unfortunately, given way to drink.—Nine months.

FEMALE BURGLAR.—Sarah Cumming, 45, charwoman, pleaded guilty to burglary in the dwelling-house of John Timmarsh, and stealing therein 2 clocks and other articles, value £15.—The prisoner managed to effect an entrance into the shop of the prosecutor, a jeweller, in Hackney, early on the morning of Dec. 11. She secured 2 marble clocks and other property, but made a noise which awoke prosecutor, who found her in the passage with her booty under her arms about to escape. Amongst the other stolen property was a large family Bible. When given into the custody of P.C. 185 J. the prisoner was said to break in and steal, as he had not been in bed for 3 days.—Nine months.

BURGLARY.—Albert Conti, an Italian, was convicted of a burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. Alf. Buckland, and stealing therefrom divers articles.—The burglary took place in Paddington-street, Gray's Inn-road, in October last. The prisoner escaped at the time, but another man, who was charged in connection with the robbery, received a sentence of 3 years' penal servitude. Conti was arrested by Det.-supt. Robinson on Boxing Day.—Twelve months' hard labour.

(Before Justice Hawkins.)

THREATENING.—Mark Jacobs, 20, boot-leather, was indicted for threatening to accuse Morris Cohen with having set fire to a certain dwelling-house with intent to extort money from him.—Mr. A. W. Sells, who prosecuted, said the prosecutor was a tailor in Spitalfields. On Nov. 26 an accidental fire broke out at his place of business, which was insured. After the fire the prisoner called on the prosecutor, accused him of arson, and intimated that unless he paid him (Jacobs) £2 he would write to the insurance company. Cohen denied that he had fired the house, and, having secured the attendance of 2 detectives, he met Jacobs again. Jacobs repeated his former proposal to the prosecutor, not aware that the detectives were listening, and he was promptly given into custody.—Five years' penal servitude.

Westminster.

FOUND IN A LADIES' CLUB.—Arthur Cass, grocer's porter, was charged with being on a ladies' club in Sloane-street, Chelsea, for a felonious purpose.—Prisoner, on the 11th inst., was found walking about the club corridors. He told the porter that he had called from a large drapery firm to a lady named Williams about an I.O.U. When this was investigated and ascertained to be false he asserted that he came to the house to get a job of window-cleaning.—Remanded.

West London.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—Patrick Freeman, labourer, of Mincing-lane, Shepherd's Bush, was charged with assaulting his wife, who stated that her husband quarrelled with her on Friday night and knocked her about the head, giving her a black eye.—A son of witness said his father went to hit the baby who was sitting in a chair crying, and his mother prevented him. He then struck her in the eye, knocking her down.—Accused said his wife had a bad temper. Even the neighbours could not agree with her. She took up weapons and he pushed her away.—Mr. Rose said the prisoner ought to go to gaol, and he asked the complainant if she would be satisfied by his being called upon to find a surety.—The wife wished for a separation, as she was afraid of her life.—Mr. Rose thought it would be unfortunate if she were divorced from her husband with her young children. The prisoner's conduct had been unmanly, but he would judge for the wife, and order him to find a surety for his good behaviour for 6 months.

North London.

STREET SINGER PUNISHED.—John Kelly, 20, street singer, was charged with being

drunk and disorderly in Mare-street, Hackney. P.C. Harding said that he was called to the Ship public-house in Mare-street to eject prisoner, who was drunk and pestering customers to buy his song. When refused he became disorderly, and used obscene language.—Sgt. Baker, the gaoler, said that prisoner was well-known at the court, and during the last few weeks he had been charged twice, escaping with light fines.—Fined 20s. or 1d.

ADULTERATED MILK.—James Fuller, farmer, Hermitage-road, Green-lane, was summoned at North London Police Court for delivering under contract to a retail dealer milk which contained 15 per cent. of added water.—A. L. Bridge, Middlesex C.C. Inspector, proved that he took two samples of milk, one in the morning and one in the evening, as it was delivered from the defendant's premises, to the premises of Mr. Jeffreys, a retail dealer. Analysis showed that both samples contained 15 per cent. of added water.—The defendant was that two of the defendant's cows suddenly went dry, and to make up the amount he had to supply under the contract to Mr. Jeffreys, a quantity of milk was purchased as arrived at Baysbury Park Station from the country. This was mixed with the milk from Mr. Fuller's own cows, and it must have contained a considerable percentage of water.—Fined £10, and 2s. costs.

Worship-street.

New ACT FOR WIVES.—Richard Woodruff, 38, carman, was charged with assaulting his wife by kicking her in the back. The man was in good employment, earning steady wages; but the wife said he gave way to drink. He was drunk on Friday midnight, and a disturbance took place in their room in Custance-street, Hoxton, ending in neighbours calling in the police, but mean-while the wife had been kicked downstairs.—Alfred Short, son of prosecutor, said he went to the address in Strathblaine-road with the articles, and saw prisoner leaning on the railings. He said he had sent his servant to change a £10 note, but after waiting an hour the girl never made her appearance, and he wanted to make a present to a boy. After examining a considerable amount of jewellery he selected a silver keyless watch, two Albert chains, and a wedding ring, and asked that they might be sent to his house in Strathblaine-road. The child was in a deplorable state, and his (Mr. Short) had no doubt that the woman's condition was the outcome of the desertion. Six weeks' hard labour.

ROBBERY ON JEWELLERY.—Charles Harris, 27, traveller, Blythe-lane, Peckham, was charged with attempting to obtain a silver watch, a gold chain, and a gold wedding ring, worth £5 15s., from James Short, jeweller, of St. John's-hill, Clapham Junction, by a trick.—Prosecutor said on Friday prisoner entered the shop and asked to see some jewellery, as he wanted to make a present to a boy. After examining a considerable amount of jewellery he selected a silver keyless watch, two Albert chains, and a wedding ring, and asked that they might be sent to his house in Strathblaine-road. The child was in a deplorable state, and his (Mr. Short) had no doubt that the woman's condition was the outcome of the desertion. Six weeks' hard labour.

CHILD SUSPENDED.—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the body of W. Freeborne, the 3 months son of Edith Freeborne, actress, North Bank, St. John's Wood. The mother stated that the child suffered from heart disease.—Christina Kittler, a nurse, stated that she took the child to bed with her on Wednesday night, and the following morning about 4 o'clock she awoke and fed it, and a few hours after found that it was dead.—FBI.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Mr. Langham held an inquiry at the Battersea Coroner's Court concerning the death of Edwin Ains, 25, potman at the Prince's Head, Falcon-court, Battersea.—John Mortimer said that Ains had been in his service only 3 days after being out of work for some months. On Tuesday afternoon he had been cleaning the inside of the windows, and as it was raining witness told him not to do anything outside the house. For some reason or other he ascended a pair of steps, which he had placed in position on the pavement, and a moment later witness heard that he had fallen into the road. He was quite sober at the time.—Dr. Edgington stated that the man's liver was badly ruptured, and death was due to internal hemorrhage.—Accidental death.

TOBACCO AND LONGEVITY.—Mr. Langham held an inquest on the body of Harry Small, 59, bootmaker.—The evidence showed that deceased, who would have been 100 years old in March, had lived for some time alone in Northampton-street, Essex-road. He was an habitual smoker from 15, and for years had been accustomed to smoke in bed. On Wednesday last he set fire to his bed clothes whilst smoking, and although he was at once removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he died soon after admission from shock, following severe burns about the body.—Accidental death.

ATTEMPTED TILL ROBBERY.—Thomas Dillon, 46, mason, was charged, on remand, with attempting to steal money from a till at a trade union meeting at Woolwich. About half-past 1 in the following morning he was brought home in an unconscious state, and died 7 hours later.—John White said that he accompanied deceased to the meeting, which was a very enthusiastic one. Deceased also took part in the procession round the town, holding the guide tie of one of the banners. All witness saw deceased drink during the evening was twopennyworth of gin. Upon returning to the Arsenal station deceased appeared unwell, and was assisted into the train. Upon arriving at Deptford station he was unconscious. When he was placed on a barrow and taken home. No doctor was called, as witness thought the man had been drinking.—Insp. Styles stated that he saw deceased lying on the platform at Deptford when lifted out of the train. Witness thought he was drunk.—The Coroner: You didn't examine him, but took it for granted he was drunk.—Witness: Yes.—The Coroner: You are all as bad as policemen.—Dr. Ogden said that deceased had been under his care for fainting fits for some 4 or 5 years past, and congestion of the brain, and had been much worse of late. The immediate cause of death was coming following apoplexy.—Verdict accordingly.

DISCOVERY AT DALSTON.—Dr. Wynne Westcott held an inquest on the remains of a child, which were discovered in the roof of a house at Colverton-crescent, Dalston.—William Gant, labourer, said he was at work on the roof of the house, which was empty at the time. After taking up a number of slates he found a parcel, and on opening it found that it contained the mummified body of a child. The body was wrapped in a coarse cloth, and it must have been placed in the roof from the inside of the house. Witness found that in order to get to the roof a person would have to climb a steep ladder, and get through a small trap-door.—George Clarke, manager to the agent of the house, said the last tenant was a married woman named Gurney, but she was only there a few months. Prior to that the house had been empty for a time; the first tenant was a Mr. Benjamin.—Dr. Jackman said there was little doubt in his mind that the child had been dead over 12 months.—Open verdict.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.—Mr. C. Lewis held an inquiry with reference to the death of Harriet Warman, 36, wife of a guard on the G.E. Railway.—The husband said that on Tuesday afternoon last deceased left home to pay some club money for him at Cambridge Heath, and on her way back she was to call at Clapton for his watch, which was being repaired.—Evidence was given by railway officials who saw the deceased looking into the different trains, and a signalman named Emin proved seeing deceased near the edge of the platform.—Robert Ling, saddler, Walthamstow, stated that as the train was moving out of Wood-street Station he heard a pitiful cry. He looked out of the window and saw deceased lying on the line. He jumped out of the train, and then on to the line. The deceased exclaimed, "Help me, help me," several times. Assistance arrived, and the poor woman was got on to the platform, where she expired almost immediately.—She was found the next day was nearly severed in two. Further evidence showed that the husband's watch was found on the line, and the unfortunate woman's right hand.—Accidental death.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.—Lord Chief Justice.—Court of Chancery.—Before Mr. Justice Kennedy.—At 11.—Court of Chancery.—Before Mr. Justice Kennedy.—At 11.—Appeals from the Queen's Bench and Admiralty Divisions.—Original Motions: Harris v. Whitworth.—G. Aston and Sons v. North London Engineering Company. Appeal from the Queen's Bench and Admiralty Division (Interlocutory List): D'Erico and Samuel and Ashton, Ltd., Turners from the Queen's Bench. Motion from the Queen's Bench: D'Erico and Samuel and Ashton, Ltd., Turners from the Queen's Bench. Appeal from the Admiralty Division: (Interlocutory List): Forrester and Sons v. North London Engineering Company. Motion from the Admiralty Division: (Interlocutory List): Drew v. Paine—in re Newton, infants.

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IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

FAITHLESS HUSBAND.

FITTS v. FITTS.—Wife's petition on the ground of cruelty and misconduct of husband.—Mrs. Jessie Fitts said she was married to respondent in 1883 at Midon, in the colony of Victoria, and after that they came to England to reside. In 1883-4 they were living in a flat in Bedford-square. She was here attended by Dr. Jones, of Cavendish-square. She, in October, heard of the misconduct of respondent, and she at once communicated with her solicitor, and the respondent was instituted.—Mr. Alfred Smart, artist, said he resided in Alma-terrace, Kensington. In August and September, 1885, Mr. and Mrs. Dagg were living in the same house. On Sept. 1 he and respondent went out for a Sunday journey. On their return, whilst they were riding outside an omnibus along Tottenham Court-road, respondent recognised a young woman who occupied a seat in front of the vehicle. On Fitts attracting the young woman's attention she exclaimed, "Hullo, Harry." After that they all got off the omnibus and went to the residence of the young woman in Newman-street. On arriving there he sat down to the piano, and whilst playing the young woman asked him to leave the room for a little time. He did so. When he returned he found the young woman in her dressing-gown, and Mr. Fitts in the bed. Fitts ultimately dressed, and they then left the house. He told petitioner's sister soon after the circumstance occurred. He also told Fitts of his intentions to do so.—Dr. Jones of Cavendish-square, gave evidence as to his attendance on Mrs. Fitts.—Decree nisi with costs, petitioner to have the custody of the child on the formal proof of the consensual marriage being given.

SEQUEL TO A MUNAWAY MARRIAGE.

RONSTON v. RONSTON.—Wife's petition.—Petitioner said she was only 15 when she was married; it was a runaway marriage. They lived for some time in London and afterwards at the Cape, and also in Canada, where he was ordered by Bauter's, in whose employ her husband was. Coming back to this country in 1889, she resided at Crikewold, and also at her mother's at Earl's Court. While at the Cape he was very intemperate, spending most of his salary in drink, used abusive language to her, and several times ill-treated her, on one occasion beating her with a malacca cane. The same sort of thing went on in Canada and London, and she was obliged to separate from him. A reconciliation took place, but he neglected her and her child.—Decree nisi with costs, petitioner to have custody of the child.

COLOUR-SEARGENTS' PETITION.

FLETCHER v. FLETCHER AND JENKINS.—Husband's petition.—Plaintiff is a colour-sergeant in the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment. Respondent left her husband, and refused to go back to him, despite his repeated efforts to do so. In 1894, upon his return from India, he made endeavours to find his wife, and eventually ascertained that she had been living with Collett. Respondent had custody of the child.—Decree nisi with custody of the child.

POLITICAL CO-RESPONDENT.

HORTON v. HORTON AND HUDSON.—Husband's petition, a journeyman brush maker of Bradford.—The parties were married in Bermondsey in 1886, and there were 7 children issue of the marriage. They lived in London, Leicester, Nottingham, and finally at Bradford. About 1891 they were living in Bradford, next door to the co-respondent. Petitioner's suspicions were aroused by his wife receiving clandestine letters, and the final rupture took place when he discovered her writing a letter and she refused to tell him to whom she was writing. He searched up the letter and found that it was addressed to co-respondent. Petitioner stated that he was a member of the Bradford Radical Association, and that co-respondent was one of the corresponding secretaries.—Decree nisi, with custody of children.

SOON AFTER MARRIAGE.

CHAMBERS v. CHAMBERS, QUINNINGBOROUGH, AND HURST.—Husband's petition, boot and shoe salesman at Derby, on the grounds of misconduct of his wife.—Mr. S. Chambers said he was married to respondent on Whit Monday last at Derby, and they subsequently lived at Cross-street. A very short time after marriage he heard that respondent had misconducted herself with Hurst. He spoke to respondent about the Hurst, but she denied the allegation. A day after that his father told him something, and since that he had not lived with respondent. Hurst was the son of a tradesman in the town, and was acquainted with respondent prior to her marriage. He (Hurst), Quinngborough, and respondent used to sing at musical parties. Quinngborough was also acquainted with respondent, and knew her to be a married woman.—Mr. H. Chambers, father of petitioner, said he lived at Abbey-street, Derby. On June 20 last year he spoke to Hurst relative to his conduct with respondent. He denied that anything improper had taken place, but he subsequently admitted that he had misconducted himself with respondent, and at his (petitioner's) request Hurst wrote out the paper produced. This paper was an admission of misconduct. Hurst excused himself by saying his temptation was great. Quinngborough had also admitted certain allegations that had been made against him.—Decree nisi, with costs against both co-respondents.

BRUSH MAKER'S CRUELTY.

LILLYMAN v. LILLYMAN.—Wife's petition on the ground of misconduct and cruelty of husband.—Mrs. Elizabeth Lillyman said she was married to respondent in October, 1887, at the parish church at Kettering. Respondent was a brush maker at Northampton, where they resided after the marriage. Subsequently respondent gave way to drink, and that he was very cruel to her. He had turned her out of the house at night, and he had also struck her. She was compelled to leave him in May, 1890.—Mr. G. Powell gave evidence corroborating that of petitioner as to her being turned out of her home at night, and a sister of petitioner said she had seen bruises on the arms of the petitioner.—Mr. W. Cockerill, gardener at Kettering, said he had been to Birmingham to make inquiry with regard to respondent. He found out that respondent was living there with a woman, not petitioner, as his wife.—Decree nisi.

SAUL'S PETITION.

BROOKS v. BROOKS AND COULSON.—Husband's petition on the ground of misconduct of his wife.—Mr. T. Brooks said he was married to respondent in March, 1883, at Sunderland. He was a seafaring man, and consequently much away from home. Some years after marriage respondent gave way to drink. He gave up his work at sea, and got employment as a painter in one of the dockyards. Owing to the conduct of respondent he was compelled to leave her in 1890. He had to take her before a magistrate for an assault on himself, and from certain admissions that were made he became aware of the improper conduct of the respondent.—Evidence proving the allegations made against respondent by petitioner having been given, he reluctantly granted a decree nisi, petitioners to have custody of the children.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

BUSH v. BUSH, GERMANY AND DAGO.—Petition presented for the dissolution of a marriage which had taken place with petitioner, Mr. Edward Bush, now an inmate of a lunatic asylum at Bosphorus. Petitioner was represented by his brother as guardian.—Mr. Deane said petitioner was a gentleman of means, and at one time resided at Manningtree. It had been discovered since the time of the marriage that the lady married had then a husband living. Mr. Edward Bush was married to respondent, Mary Anna Eliza Dagg, in August, 1895, at the registry office,

St. Pancras, the lady representing herself as a spinster. The sister of petitioner did all she could to prevent the marriage, but with-out success. After the marriage the parties went to reside at Manningtree, but Mr. Bush was now an inmate of the Priory, Bosphorus. The marriage of respondent with Mr. Dagg took place in August, 1887, at the registry office, Islington.—Mr. Percy Dagg said he married Mary Anna Eliza Wicks on Aug. 30, and after that they lived at Granville-square, King's-cross. He had lived with respondent up to 1883, when they separated. Mrs. Emery was the landlady of the house in Granville-square.—Mrs. Emery proved the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dagg in her house in November last year at Manningtree, and also served her with some papers.—Mr. Dagg recognised her.—Mr. Stephen proved that petitioner was now an inmate of the Priory, Bosphorus a private lunatic asylum.—The registrar of St. Pancras produced his book, in which there was an entry of a marriage between Edward Bush (petitioner) with Miss Dagg, a spinster, on Aug. 20, 1885.—The identity of the parties having been proved, his lordship recited the marriage and now left the country, and gone to Canada, and the judgment might have to be enforced.—Order granted.

STRANGE MARRIAGE STORY.

WILKINS v. WILKINS.—Husband's petition to have his marriage with respondent declared null and void, on the ground that when he went through the ceremony her first husband, Mr. George Rickard, was then, now, alive.—According to the opening statement the marriage took place at Devonport in March, 1883, respondent being at the time described as "a spinster." It was, however, known that she had been married before, and it was taken for granted that her first husband was dead. Several children were born. In October, 1874, there was a deed of separation, by which provision was made for the wife, but the couple again came together. In 1883 a final separation was brought about. On Dec. 16, 1892, the wife presented a petition for judicial separation; with the view, no doubt, of getting an increased allowance. The charge of misconduct was traversed, and an answer was put in denying the validity of the marriage. At the trial several members of the family of Mr. G. Rickard were called, and they stated that they had seen her about, but the jury found that on March 18, 1883, Mr. George Rickard, respondent's former husband, was not alive. The nullity petition was withdrawn. The misconduct of Mr. Wilkins was not denied, and a verdict was taken on that part of the case. Shortly after that Mr. George Rickard, the first husband, turned up in this country, and was a marked difference in the conduct of respondent, and she became very cool towards petitioner. Having some doubt as to the state of mind of respondent she was seen by a doctor, and it was advanced she should go to Portmouth to recover her health. She did not leave or send him any address. Subsequently she left him and took a situation as stewardess on the P. and O. steamer *Paramatta*. He after that made certain inquiries, and he ascertained that she had never been to Portsmouth, and he ultimately discovered that she had been to Ireland and had lived with Collett in the Curragh. He had since been seen by a doctor, and it was advanced he had misconducted himself with respondent.—Corpl. Sanders, of the Army Service Corps, proved the cohabitation of respondent and co-respondent for a short time at the Soldiers' Home at the Curragh. He had identified respondent on board the *Paramatta*.—Decree nisi, with costs.

SERGEANT-MAJOR SET FREE.

WISE v. WISE AND COLLETT.—Husband's petition, a staff sergeant-major of the Ordnance Staff Corps at Woolwich, on the ground of wife's misconduct with Sergt.-drum. Collett.—Sergt.-maj. Wise said he was married to respondent in May, 1886, at St. Mary's, New Brompton. After that he lived with the respondent at various places on fairly good terms. They made the acquaintance of Sergt. Collett in 1883 at Woolwich, and he afterwards visited at their house. Subsequently Collett was transferred from his regiment to another, and he had to go to Ireland. After that there was a marked difference in the conduct of respondent, and she became very cool towards petitioner. Having some doubt as to the state of mind of respondent she was seen by a doctor, and it was advanced she should go to Portmouth to recover her health. She did not leave or send him any address. Subsequently she left him and took a situation as stewardess on the P. and O. steamer *Paramatta*. He after that made certain inquiries, and he ascertained that she had never been to Portsmouth, and he ultimately discovered that she had been to Ireland and had lived with Collett in the Curragh. He had since been seen by a doctor, and it was advanced he had misconducted himself with respondent.—Corpl. Sanders, of the Army Service Corps, proved the cohabitation of respondent and co-respondent for a short time at the Soldiers' Home at the Curragh. He had identified respondent on board the *Paramatta*.—Decree nisi, with costs.

POLICE CONSTABLE'S PETITION.

TRIMMINGS v. TRIMMINGS AND GODDARD.—Husband's petition, a P.C. in the A Division, on the ground of wife's misconduct with co-respondent. Respondent did not answer, and co-respondent denied the allegations in the petition.—Mr. J. Trimmings said he was now in the A, but he had been in the B Division. He was married to respondent in September, 1886, at Aldershot. He subsequently joined the police, and resided at Canning Town. Last year he was engaged in night duty, and on Jan. 20 he was passing in his own residence in Victoria Dock-road and found the street door open. He entered and proceeded to the bed-room, and on looking round he saw a pair of trowsers hanging on the end of the bedstead. He asked respondent to whom the trowsers belonged, and she said her brother. On looking further he saw other things lying about, and then he, with the aid of his wife, examined the place, and eventually he found co-respondent under the bed. He pulled the bed off him, and he began struggling, and as the scrimmage went on co-respondent called out "Murder." Respondent came and joined in the fray, and some other people also came, and after a time, co-respondent escaped and ran away with only his shirt on. (Laughter.) The next morning co-respondent's sister applied to his brother's clothes, but he refused to give them to her, and told her to send her brother to him. He (co-respondent) came, and then he asked him what he had been doing in his (petitioner's) bed-room, and he said, "I didn't know." (Laughter.) He told him he had drunk with the respondent before he went home with her. When he searched the room, he found a watch and money lying on the table.—Two persons who resided in the house gave corroborative evidence, one of whom said Mrs. Trimmings' brother had been staying in the house for a few days before the occurrence.—Co-respondent Goddard said he met respondent in Victoria Dock-road on the night in question. He spoke to him, he then had a drink with her, and he accepted her invitation to visit her, and he remained with her to have some men in the house. He asked respondent what he had better do, and she advised him to get under the bed, and he did so. After that Trimmings took hold of him and told him to get out. He told him that he wished to do so as soon as he got a chance. (Laughter.) There was a struggle, and he (co-respondent) got away from Trimmings' truncheon across his face and to save himself from further ill-treatment he ran away with only his shirt on. (Laughter.) Petitioner had, on seeing him after the circumstances had occurred, told him to keep matters quiet, as he did not wish his mates to know about the matter. He did not know respondent was a married woman, and witness replied that he was not. He one of those paupers who stuck up for his rights.—Mr. Taylor said that he did not regard the man's conduct as being very bad, but he would be obliged to impose a penalty, as without obedience to orders a workhouse could not be properly conducted.—Five days.

FASTIDIOUS PAUPER.

At North London, Thomas Holland, 43, inmate of the City of London Workhouse in Clifden-road, Hackney, was charged before Mr. Taylor with refractory conduct while an inmate of the workhouse.—John Whelan, porter, said that on the previous evening he requested prisoner to go to bed. He refused to comply with the request until the room in which he was to sleep was heated to the extent of 60 degrees. At that time the temperature was 56 degrees. As prisoner persistently refused to go to bed he was given into custody.—Accused admitted that what witness had said was correct. He did not wish, however, to be put to bed in a cold room, as he was spitting and coughing all night. Moreover, there was no communication cord in the dormitory, and if a man was taken ill, as one was on Sunday, there was no means of procuring assistance. He was very civil in what he requested.—Mr. Taylor asked if prisoner was generally troublesome, and witness replied that he was not. He one of those paupers who stuck up for his rights.—Mr. Taylor said that he did not regard the man's conduct as being very bad, but he would be obliged to impose a penalty, as without obedience to orders a workhouse could not be properly conducted.—Five days.

DEFENCE, NOT DÉFIANCE.

The annual dinner of the Metropolitan Beer and Wine Protection Society was held this evening at the Caxton Hotel. The president, Mr. E. Green, said that the society had 1,000 members in the town, and that the dinner was given in the name of "Success to the Society." The chairman said that the objects of the society were purely defensive, and, as an example of its work, they might remember the position of affairs only a year or two ago when the Government then in power brought in the Option Bill, and so to do away with the efforts of the Government, and that societies, they were largely instrumental in defeating that Government and electing a new one.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS.

Dr. C. W. Jordan yesterday presented the associate diploma to the 40 successful candidates, and in the course of his preliminary address to the students he said that the organists before them had gained sufficient pianoforte technique, and again had gained a great deal of time in playing the organ, and that the students, instead of devoting all their time to the organ, should give more attention to the more difficult passages; also that students would attack hard pieces as soon as they commenced harmonic—so great a mistake it was to attempt to read the English language before going through the very necessary preliminary of learning how to spell.

LEAD MY CHILDREN.

I have received, after much consideration, to give to you who will send me a addressed and stamped envelope, the *Prescription* which cured me after 17 years of suffering from Herpes Zoster, and the *Prescription* which freed me from the *Herpes Zoster*. The *Prescription* is a very simple one, and can be easily obtained by any medical man.

ACTION AGAINST MISS KITTY LOFTUS.

In the Chancery Division the hearing took place of the application by Mr. Oscar Barrett against Miss Kitty Loftus, the well-known actress, to obtain an injunction to restrain her from appearing in "Gentleman Joe" or elsewhere, in contravention of an alleged agreement by her to play a principal part in the Lyceum pantomime, "Robinson Crusoe," Mr. W. S. Penley, Miss Fanny Brough, Mr. C. Wyndham, Miss G. Ward, Mr. G. Conquest, Mr. H. Nicholls, Mr. A. Williams, Mr. H. Lennard, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Barrett gave evidence in support of plaintiff's case, and defendant was then examined, and also Mr. J. Hollingshead on her behalf.—Justice Kekewich held that defendant must keep her engagement and must be restrained from playing elsewhere than in plaintiff's theatre during the run of "Robinson Crusoe." Defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

KITTY LOFTUS.

Mr. H. Lennard, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Barrett gave evidence in support of plaintiff's case, and defendant was then examined, and also Mr. J. Hollingshead on her behalf.—Justice Kekewich held that defendant must keep her engagement and must be restrained from playing elsewhere than in plaintiff's theatre during the run of "Robinson Crusoe." Defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

ANOTHER APPLICATION.

Mr. H. Lennard, and Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Barrett gave evidence in support of plaintiff's case, and defendant was then examined, and also Mr. J. Hollingshead on her behalf.—Justice Kekewich held that defendant must keep her engagement and must be restrained from playing elsewhere than in plaintiff's theatre during the run of "Robinson Crusoe." Defendant was ordered to pay the costs.

THE AMERICAN AND THE CABMAN.

At Marylebone, Frederick Wallace Spencer, 23, an American, giving an address at Castle's Hotel, Wells-street, was before Mr. Lushington charged with assaulting James Bramble, cabdriver.—Prosecutor said he took prisoner up at the Langham Hotel, and drove him about to several places, eventually setting him down at the same point from which they started. Prisoner entered the hotel, and while he (witness) was waiting outside he was advised by the porter at the hotel to secure his fare, as only that morning the prisoner had been "chucked" out of the hotel for "not paying." Accordingly when prisoner reappeared witness demanded his fare, whereupon prisoner threatened him with violence, struck him heavily behind the ear, and nearly threw him over.—Prisoner did strike him because he was impudent. I won't take that from a cabman.—Corroborative evidence of the assault was given, and it was emphatically denied that prosecutor insulted prisoner. In defence, prosecutor said he was representing an American firm in London. The cabman insisted upon having his fare, and when he (prisoner) referred him to a place in Argyle-street where he could obtain the money, he insulted him by saying he had not got any money. Prisoner added, "I then took the law into my own hands, as any man would who is as excitable as I am."—Mr. Lushington: Have you any witness?—Prisoner: I refer you to the American Embassy for everything else.—Mr. Lushington, before dealing with the charge, ordered prisoner to pay the cabman his fare and to compensate him for his loss of work.—Prisoner having done this, and paid the cabman in all £5. Mr. Lushington imposed a fine of 40s.

CHARGE AGAINST MADAME BESSEY.

Martha Bessey, of Euston-road, surrendered to her recognisance at Clerkenwell, before Mr. Smith, to answer charges of assaulting James Bramble, cabdriver.—Prosecutor said he took prisoner up at the Langham Hotel, and drove him about to several places, eventually setting him down at the same point from which they started. Prisoner entered the hotel, and while he (witness) was waiting outside he was advised by the porter at the hotel to secure his fare, as only that morning the prisoner had been "chucked" out of the hotel for "not paying." Accordingly when prisoner reappeared witness demanded his fare, whereupon prisoner threatened him with violence, struck him heavily behind the ear, and nearly threw him over.—Prisoner did strike him because he was impudent. I won't take that from a cabman.—Corroborative evidence of the assault was given, and it was emphatically denied that prosecutor insulted prisoner. In defence, prosecutor said he was representing an American firm in London. The cabman insisted upon having his fare, and when he (prisoner) referred him to a place in Argyle-street where he could obtain the money, he insulted him by saying he had not got any money. Prisoner added, "I then took the law into my own hands, as any man would who is as excitable as I am."—Mr. Lushington: Have you any witness?—Prisoner: I refer you to the American Embassy for everything else.—Mr. Lushington, before dealing with the charge, ordered prisoner to pay the cabman his fare and to compensate him for his loss of work.—Prisoner having done this, and paid the cabman in all £5. Mr. Lushington imposed a fine of 40s.

MURDER HOURS FOR ALL.

WHO AT ONE PROCLAMATION OF THE CAMPBELL'S PATENT BROAD-BEAD GOLD MEDAL.

WITH ORGAN AND CELESTIAL TONE AND CHARLES MELLODEON.

WITH ORGAN AND CELESTIAL

T SALE.
GREAT SALE.
ADING LINES.
ALL MADE TO MEASURE.
Beds, Reduced to ... 6s. 1d.
Reduced to ... 25s. Od.
DATE, Reduced to ... 15s. 1d.
B-BREASTED ULSTER. 22s. Od.
JACKETS AND VESTS. 18s. Od.
COAT AND VEST. 20s. Od.
COAT AND VEST. 22s. Od.
dressed to ... 27s. Od.
ALL MADE TO MEASURE.
W-EAT-RED CUTTERS ONLY.
STYL, STYL, AND WEAR
THE CLOTHES CAN NOT BE BEATEN.
COMBINED WITH ANY OTHER IN THE
PATTERING POST FEE.
SELF-MEASUREMENT RULES.
TO ANY ADDRESS.
AT SALE PRICES.
STURNS AND SELF-MEASUREMENT
LESS NEED NOT BE RETURNED.
WE HAVE NOT BOUGHT A LOT OF RUBBISH
IN WORK FOR THE SALE. IT IS ABSOLUTELY
CLEAR FOR SPRING STOCKS, HENCE THE ABOVE
WE HAVE A LIMITED QUANTITY OF
GOODS LEFT ON HAND
IN THE SALE, WHICH WE ARE NOW CLEARING OUT
AT UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
We can send you nearly any size in
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